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to the English are easily traced and the latter must in all fairness bear the chief blame for the recent occurrence. In spite of the restrictions upon them the English settlers had grown rich and prosperous, and if animated by a right disposition they might have borne their grievances a little longer until with their growth in numbers they could have removed them in a natural and peaceful way.

The Boer government in its hour of victory has behaved with great humanity, consideration and prudence. President Krüger has suddenly won a worldwide fame. Dr. Jameson has been turned over to the British authorities and sent to England for trial. Great Britain has also acted with great fairness, immediately disowned and condemned the course of Dr. Jameson, and Cecil Rhodes who is considered to have been the instigator of the attempt has resigned his position in Cape Colony. It has been said throughout the world that if the expedition into the Transvaal had succeeded, Great Britain would at once have declared it right and proceeded to take possession of the country. British colonial history justifies this opinion whether it is true or not. We are glad not to be compelled by the logic of events in this case to believe it. If England were only as great and good in all ways as she is and has been in many, how much further up the world might have been to-day!

The most exciting feature of the recent Transvaal occurrence was the congratulation sent by the German Emperor to President Krüger. This greatly irritated the English people and has given rise to a good deal of war talk. The Emperor has explained that he did not mean to insult England and greater calmness now prevails.

It is greatly to be hoped that this episode in South Africa may lead to a re-adjustment of the internal affairs of the Transvaal in a manner satisfactory and just to all the inhabitants, and that hereafter there may be no more British aggression in those quarters. It does seem that by this time the British people ought to be civilized enough to be fair and just and less domineering in all quarters of the globe, even if British extension stops forever. What Great Britain might thus lose in territorial greatness, she would gain four times over in increased civilizing power, and what she possesses of the earth would be much more certain to stay with her. The Jameson failure may well work a new era in her history.

The French International Arbitration Society has offered a prize of one thousand francs for the best history of France, prepared for elementary schools and free from the usual glorification of war. The book must show that patriotism is consistent with justice and fairness, and with love and respect for other nations.

The latest from Washington indicates that the Monroe doctrine resolution will not even come to a vote in the Senate, so strong is the opposition to it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We had not deemed it necessary to say that the editorial management of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed in articles signed by the names of the authors. The writers choose their own subjects and expound their views in their own way. While in general we do not mean to admit anything not written distinctly in the interests of peace, yet we have always considered it right and wise to publish articles from any who desire to promote the cause, even though their views of methods or of particular topics may be radically different from our own. In this way we are sure the most good will be done. We have found it necessary to make this explanation in view of some complaint which has come to us.

At their regular meeting on January 27, the Directors of the American Peace Society again had under consideration the present relations of the United States and Great Britain. A resolution was passed expressing the great satisfaction which they felt at the recent large and emphatic expression of public opinion in favor of the maintenance of peaceful relations between the two countries, and the hope that the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute will soon be adjusted in a peaceful and honorable way. The resolution also declared that the excitement and danger through which the two countries have just passed have proved in the most forcible way the necessity of the immediate establishment of some permanent system of settling difficulties between them—in other words, a permanent tribunal of arbitration—a system which would make such flurries as that through which we have just passed hereafter impossible.

The Secretary of the American Peace Society gave, by invitation, an address on "The United States, Great Britain and International Arbitration," at the meeting of the Round Table Club, Boston, on the evening of January 9. The paper will be published in full in *The New England Magazine* for March.

Some excitement and uneasiness have been created by the information that Great Britain has organized a flying squadron, consisting of battle-ships, cruisers and torpedo destroyers. A "flying squadron" is a body of ships intended to be used at any possible point of danger but destined for nowhere in particular. The organization of this squadron is proof in itself that Great Britain thinks there are points where such a force may be needed before long, and the nature of the Venezuelan controversy has led the people in this country to suppose that the squadron was destined for use against the United States. The British admiralty, through Mr. Goschen, has given public declaration that this is not the case. But as long as

the squadron exists and the Venezuela controversy exists the United States will have ground for supposing that this body of ships is potentially intended for use against her. The creation of the squadron at this time was most unfortunate. The statesmanship which caused its organization is exactly of that kind which in this country is clamoring for the immediate construction of new warships, the spending of a hundred million dollars on coast defences and the reassertion and enlargement of the Monroe doctrine. Might is still justice with too many people.

The German Government has sounded the leaders of all the parties in the Empire except the Socialists with a view of securing from the Reichstag a vote, authorizing the negotiation of a large loan for naval purposes. The project has met with little favor, and the government is said to have dropped it. The leaders of our own parties might well learn a little wisdom from those of Germany. The recent flurry is likely to cost the people of the country not less than two hundred millions of dollars for naval and coast defence purposes, unless protest against such waste is quickly and widely made.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, with five assistants, sailed from New York on the steamer "New York" on January 22. She expected to go direct to Constantinople, seek an interview with the Sultan, and ask to be permitted to carry relief into Armenia, accompanied by a safe conduct through the Sultan's dominions. If her request is granted, she will cable for other assistants who are in readiness to go. The mission is a delicate and possibly dangerous one, but it ought to succeed, and Miss Barton will accomplish it if anybody can. She will have the prayers and sympathies of all the friends of humanity everywhere.

The chief event of the month in the Cuban War has been the resignation of Captain General Campos, who has failed to check seriously the progress of the insurrection. Mr. Campos in his farewell address to his comrades in arms gave the impression that he thought Cuba lost to Spain. General Weyler has been appointed to succeed him in command of the Spanish forces. This appointment is interpreted to mean a more vigorous and severe policy in the treatment of the insurgents. The insurgent forces have remained not far away from Havana and have kept the city in continual terror. Their cause is even stronger to-day than it was a month ago.

The President of the Academic Peace Union at Zurich, Julius N. Ed. Wundsam, has published in German an interesting "Book of Peace," in which he has brought together in prose and poetry opinions of many of the leading peace workers on different aspects of the peace movement. The book has 164 pages, and contains 64 portraits of peace workers.

The following memorial was sent on Jan. 2, to the government at Washington by the Friends of Indiana through their duly appointed Representative Body:

To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States; to the Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State, and to the Senate and House of Representatives:

The delegated representatives of Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, embracing a membership of nearly twenty thousand persons, respectfully represent that:

The Society of Friends has always been distinguished for its earnest advocacy of "Peace on earth and good will to men," and for its testimony against all war. For this advocacy and this testimony many of our members in the past have suffered the loss of their property, others imprisonment and personal violence, and some have sacrificed their lives.

We have always urged upon individuals and nations the application of the benign principle of arbitration in all their disagreements, which, in the language of the Joint Resolution passed by Congress in Fourth month, 1890, "cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency."

Only a few years ago a delegation of Englishmen, representing two hundred and thirty-four members of Parliament, proposed to the Congress of the United States that these two leading English-speaking nations should enter into an agreement to submit to arbitration, all questions of difference that might arise between them; and we are surprised and grieved at the refusal of Great Britain to submit its dispute with Venezuela to arbitration, and that the reply of our Government and the President's message to Congress upon this subject should have aroused in both countries such an outburst of the war spirit.

We are, however, profoundly thankful that very soon the spirit of peace began to assert itself, first by the religious organizations and benevolent associations, then by commercial organizations, and now by the people, until the prevailing sentiment seems to be in opposition to war.

We respectfully, but earnestly, beseech our Government to co-operate with this sober and second thought of the people, and strive to avoid all measures calculated to provoke so unparalleled a calamity as a war with Great Britain.

And we would again urge upon our Government that the existing condition presents one of the strongest reasons for the adoption of an International Agreement to refer all questions of controversy between these two nations to a Court of Arbitration.

A similar memorial was prepared and forwarded by the Friends of New England; also one by those of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, which contains the following admirable paragraph:

"The intense agitation of the public mind, both in the United States and England, which has followed the publication of the late State papers on the Venezuela question, involving, as they do, the thought of the possibility of war, indicates the sensitiveness of the thinking part of the two nations to anything that would refer to the arbitrament of the sword a difference between them. Surely nothing that we could gain by entering upon a contest of arms with Great Britain in such a cause could ever compensate for the unspeakable loss, both moral and material, which must result to both nations by such a conflict! Should not the minds of all good men shrink

with horror from initiating even the entering wedge of so dire a calamity by using intemperate or offensive language in dealing with the question at issue, either in diplomatic or state papers, or by their public utterances when in official positions? For wars, in many instances, owe their origin more to the offended pride of rulers on trivial occasions than to the invasion of the just rights or property of the combatants."

Mr. Robert Stein of the United States Geological Survey has written to the *Washington Post* urging that the Venezuelan Commission visit the territory in dispute, not so much to find out additional facts about the boundary line as the wishes of the people living there.

"If it appears that they prefer to live under British rule, are we prepared to force them to submit to Venezuela? If those people west of the Essequibo possess the proper amount of intelligence; if they, too, hold that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; if they find that these can be secured under British rule and cannot be secured under Venezuelan rule, and if, accordingly, imitating the fathers of our republic, they decide to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with Venezuela—if they cast off a government which has never done anything for them and accept a government under whose protection they have acquired and secured what they possess—shall we not play such a fantastic trick before high heaven as will make the angels weep if, in the supposed interest of liberty, we drag them against their protests from under a flag, which is the flag of liberty and order just as much as ours, and thrust them under the flag of disorder and military despotism?"

"What a farce to pretend to guard republican institutions by forcing a whole population of our own flesh and blood to abjure a practically republican government and accept a practically despotic government. Our people are far too level-headed to commit such an absurdity; they will consider things, not words, and the impossibility of war between the two nations having been brought home to every one, the effect of the episode will be to render both nations more conscious than ever that they are essentially one."

Mr. Stein's view, though not covering the entire scope of the problem, is certainly a very proper one for consideration and ought to be well pondered by those who would have this government hastily take up the sword in behalf of Venezuela's contention. No government, certainly, has any right to pursue a course destructive of the essential liberties of any people anywhere.

The "Deutscher Verein für internationale Friedenspropaganda" at Berlin has issued the following program:

"The peace movement, which for a long time was represented and supported by only a few peace societies, has of late years been much extended, so that public opinion and the organs of its expression are much more friendly towards it. The chief cause of this is that the governments themselves more and more shrink from taking upon themselves the responsibility of bringing on a war with the increased horrors which modern progress in mechanical inventions would make certain.

"But although the peace idea is growing and wars, as

the English Prime Minister Lord Salisbury has recently said, are becoming more and more unpopular, yet it is above all things necessary to devise more practical measures, if we wish to realize an enduring peace.

"To accomplish this we must first of all show the possibility of bringing about a juridical state which will prevent all wars and in a clear, credible way point out the essential conditions of such a state.

"These conditions require a reformed international law in harmony with the age. The governments must enter into an international agreement, to be ratified by their parliaments, in which they bind themselves to abandon reliance simply on their own power and to submit their grievances to an international judicature, something after the manner of the old German League. There is no real political obstacle to such an agreement as is proved by the existence of the North American Union of States, the Swiss Confederation, and no less by that of the present union of states in the German Empire. Every government which should refuse to enter into a union founded on such a basis would put itself thereby into open opposition to the civilization of modern states.

"If it is first proved how easy it is to put civilization into the place of barbarism, and that nothing is needed for this except the willingness of governments and a strong expression of popular approval, then will our goal be reached and war among civilized nations will have become forever an impossibility.

"Let us not fail then to secure this expression of popular approval, nor cease to represent strongly to the governments the ease with which they may accomplish this work, through which alone mankind can be made truly humane.

"In this sense we appeal to all the earnest friends of this greatest of all reforms, which is to crown the close of our century, to unite with us and thus to hasten as rapidly as possible the realization of the great ideal of peace."

We have received an interesting letter from Mr. Robert McE. Hunter of Oakland, Cal., giving an account of recent labors of the Institute of Applied Christianity in that place to promote international arbitration. The Institute has lately addressed each of the nine Senators and Representatives of California in the interests of the proposed treaty of arbitration between this country and France. Replies have been received from six of those addressed, most of whom speak very strongly in favor of the proposed treaty, and pledge themselves to speak and vote in its behalf. One of the California Representatives, Mr. Hilborn, says in his reply:

Legislation will be inadequate to prevent war unless the people of the Christian nations are educated to abhor war as sinful and against the laws of God.

So long as we Christians exalt to the heavens and almost deify our military heroes, men will desire to become military heroes, and our boys will aspire to become soldiers, and the father will continue to use political influence to obtain an appointment for his boy to the military school of West Point, and the mother will plead with the Congressman and make his life a burden with her importunities to appoint her son to West Point that he may become a butcher of men and a hero. How history repeats itself!